

CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

The Blockade on the Shasta Road Disappears Gradually.

THE SHARON CASE AGAIN.

Suicide of a Despondent Drummer—Modesto's Fire-Bug to be Tried Again.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

BETWEEN TWO STATES.

The "Record-Union's" Special Correspondent Pushing Onward.

(From Record-Union's Special Correspondent.)

HORN BROOK, February 7th.—Your special correspondent left Montague early this morning on a section hand car and was taken to Ager station, ten miles distant. I had either to take this conveyance or walk, and very readily decided to ride on the hand-car, whose crew was composed of three white men and three Chinamen.

The ride to Ager was not as pleasant as one might wish, as the morning was cold and there was a heavy, biting frost.

When Ager was reached, after a ride of a couple of hours, your reporter made inquiries at the telegraph office there and learned that Superintendent Pratt, with his outfit, was just above Coles. I then immediately set out on foot from Ager for Hornbrook, nine miles distant.

Evidence of the track having recently been repaired were noticed about in many places between the two stations, and though the work has been done in a substantial manner, the section men will again go over it.

The Klamath River Mills, about three miles south of Hornbrook, were closed down on account of the recent high water in the river, and parts of the dam have been washed away. The Klamath river was unusually high this winter and large quantities of driftwood can be seen on the high farm lands bordering on the stream.

The road is in good condition to within about three hundred yards of the telegraph office here. At that point the track has been washed out by the high waters for a distance of three hundred feet. The bed of the road is completely washed away, and a gang of men are at work on it, and a new track will be laid in a day or so.

Word was received at the telegraph office here this afternoon that Mr. Pratt had reached Siskiyou Station, which is at the summit of the Siskiyou Mountains.

Mr. Pratt's progress has been so rapid, considering the bad condition of the track in that region, that he is deserving of great praise for his management. The work train would not have been able to push ahead so rapidly had not his excellent management prevailed.

From station agent Fremont here your correspondent obtained some information regarding the condition of the road and the progress that was being made by the working crews at Tunnel 9, where two work trains are located. Little headway is being made in the big slide there, and the proposition is to transfer passengers at this point. Only a short distance would have to be walked and passengers could be carried as far as Dunsmuir.

Then, when the slides between Mott and Dunsmuir are cleared, the road will be open the whole length to Ashland.

To-night Mr. Pratt is at Ashland and he expects to reach Ashland either to-morrow night or Sunday morning.

A slide a mile or so above Siskiyou is detaining him.

The track has nearly been cleared so that the snow-plow can go through, but fresh dirt slides came down just before they could pass by, and it is impossible to tell how long it will detain them.

Men are at work to-night, and Ashland will be reached in two days, or less time. From Siskiyou to Ashland it is seven miles. Several falls have sunk between these places, and the track will have to be repaired considerably before trains can pass over.

PORTLAND EMERGING.

Taking a Survey of the Flood's Work of Devastation.

PORTLAND (Or.), February 7th.—Railroad traffic is almost suspended. No trains are running, with the exception of the local, to the sound country. The Southern Pacific road is in an extremely bad state, as all the high trestles are in a shaky condition, and many of the benches washed away. The road will not be in running condition for several weeks. There is no traffic on the east side of the line, and on the west side it is in running order for a short distance.

The Northern Pacific expects to be in order soon.

The Union Pacific road in many places is covered by landslides, mountain high. Some time must elapse before the road will be open. Arrangements are being made to transfer passengers and mail by boat to a distance beyond the difficulty.

Never before was so warm a welcome extended by the citizens of Portland as greeted the reappearance of terra firma. The water gauges show a height of 29 feet 4 inches above the low-water mark. It is falling off at the rate of one inch per hour. The business portions of the city, including Front, First, and all cross streets, have been scenes of great activity. In all the buildings from Morrison to C street the first floors were covered with mud to the average thickness of half an inch.

Sunbathing and strolling in the parks to get the stores and offices in shape for the transaction of business. Sidewalks, crosswalks and wagon ways leading down to the docks and wharves are torn up in many places and washed away. From Morrison to Stark street all the first floors are bare, but from Stark to point midway between Oak and Pine streets they are still covered. Below Pine they are dry again, and the street is not visible till A street is reached, and the flood is again apparent from D street to G.

The damage to Front street merchants will not average \$100 each.

The Columbia river is falling, which will assist the Willamette's fall more rapidly.

On Wednesday W. G. Steel came down the river in a skiff, a distance of 35 miles. He says a strong current has forced the Willamette river out of its bed, and scattered devastation for miles around. Some hundreds of houses, barns, mills and bridges are in the stream, tossed about as if they were gutta-percha balls. He witnessed several houses strike floating trees with a crash, and that would be the end of them. Many crops have been washed away, and in his opinion the loss in the valley will figure up largely.

East Portland will sustain a loss of about \$40,000. Johnson's wharf, valued at \$10,000, went out in the heavy current last night, and not a vestige of the dock can be seen.

BAY HAPPENINGS.

The Notorious Sharon Divorce Case—Money for the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 7th.—General orders were issued for a parade of the Second Brigade, N. G., except the Fifth Infantry, on Washington's Birthday, at the Presidio.

SHARON DIVORCE CASE.

Notice was filed to-day of intention of counsel for the Sharon estate to move for an estoppel of the notorious Sharon divorce case.

THE STATE'S SHARE.

The County Treasurer sent \$1,300,000 to Sacramento to-day, that being the State's portion of the taxes collected in January.

AN OLD MAN.—An old man, named L. W. Reed, shot and killed himself at a Montgomery-avenue hotel some time during last night. He registered at the hotel in the afternoon, but did not go to his room till late at night. The porter found him in bed for a few moments, as the bed-occupant was slightly disturbed. Reed was apparently 60 years of age and well dressed. He wore a heavy gray overcoat.

In his pocket was found a pass-book of the San Francisco Savings and Loan Society, showing that he had on deposit in that bank \$2,000. Credited to him was a deposit on the Savings Bank Company for \$500 and \$300 were also found, forming sufficient evidence that poverty was not the cause of him shooting himself.

GARNETT'S ESTATE.

Mrs. Mary A. Roberts has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Samuel W. Garnett, who was shot and killed by Arnold on the 20th ult. in a Market-street saloon, she being his mother. The property consists of promissory notes in Congress and the property worth \$1,000. The deceased left an only daughter aged about 7 years.

THE BOARD OF TRADE KICKS, TOO.

The Board of Trade, at a special meeting this afternoon, adopted a resolution to memorialize the Pacific coast representatives in Congress, asking that they should urge between this city and Oregon during the existence of the present blockade on the California and Oregon road. The substance of the memorial was immediately telegraphed to the California Congressional delegation. The resolution asks that the passenger steamers employed between this city and Portland be engaged to carry the mails instead of the revenue cutter Bush.

HUCKLEY BELIEVED.

Dr. Taylor and two others, on Thursday night, removed an abscess from one of the ears of Chris. Buckley, which gave him instant relief. It is thought that he will be out in a few days.

AN UNKNOWN MURDERER.

The coroner's jury in the case of John Barth, who was found dying on Ellis street, near Powell, a month ago, found that he was murdered by means of a club in the hands of some party unknown to the jury.

THE DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths this week was 172.

MODESTO'S FIRE-BUG.

MODESTO, February 7th.—The case of L. H. Day, charged with arson, in having set fire to his home at Tunes on the night of December 9th last, which has been on trial in the Superior Court for nine days, was given to the jury last evening. At 8 o'clock this evening the jury were discharged, having failed to agree, standing ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

The case has excited considerable interest on account of the long-standing of Day in the community. The prosecution introduced evidence to prove that the reason for incendiary was to procure \$1,500 insurance on furniture worth considerably less. Three witnesses testified that Day set his house on fire. The defense was insanity, and a large amount of testimony was introduced to prove that the defendant sustained two severe injuries on the head when young and also that after drinking liquor was delirious for a number of days, when he knew nothing that took place, and that he had been drinking heavily prior to the fire.

SONOMA'S PROSPECTS.

With Good Weather the Harvest Will be All Right.

SONOMA, February 7th.—The basal block industry still continues to flourish in this place. The prospects for the past three weeks have averaged seven carloads daily. The weather the past ten days has been delightfully warm and pleasant, if not except the mornings, which are slightly foggy. In consequence of the heavy late storm are rapidly disappearing. Roads are drying up and the ground, except in a few low places in this valley, is in excellent condition for plowing. Our farmers have been slow in taking advantage of this fact and plowing operations have commenced in earnest. Should the weather continue as it has for a few weeks longer, a very good harvest in Sonoma valley will be excellent.

Despondent Drummer.

GILROY, February 7th.—Joseph Dinklespiel, a drummer, who was found in a room at the Southern Pacific Hotel nearly dead, having been asphyxiated by coal gas. The room was hermetically closed by the gas of paper in the transom and all other air passages. The gas jet had been turned on in full at a late hour this afternoon. The probabilities are that he will die. It is supposed that Dinklespiel had suffered from an incurable disease, and in a fit of despondency attempted suicide.

Two Weeks Yet.

DUNSMUIR, February 7th.—A supply train of three engines and a box-car of provisions arrived here to-day from the south. Roadmaster Cooley said that it will not be possible to clear the slide at Tunnel 9 inside of two weeks. The whole face of the mountain has slid down, and as fast as it is removed more slides into its place. This is the only serious obstacle south of here. A slide of about ten to twenty feet deep and one hundred feet long obstructs the track north of here.

Home for the Feeble-Minded.

SANTA ROSA, February 7th.—If the weather continues good, work on the California Home for Feeble-Minded Children, to be erected at Glen Ellen, will be commenced soon. The property is now in the hands of the Agricultural Commissioner, Maslin, who will be Superintendent. It is not yet determined whether the building will be erected on the premises. The water right, over which there was some dispute, is now conceded to be secure.

To Use the San Joaquin.

FRESNO, February 7th.—A meeting was held here to-day for organizing a case company to take water from the San Joa-

quin river just below Hamptonville and distribute it on the lands adjacent to the San Joaquin river, number of prominent land-owners along the banks of the river were present and a committee was appointed to perfect the organization.

Indignation at Grass Valley.
GRASS VALLEY, Cal., Feb. 7th.—The nomination of Solomon D. Bosworth to be Postmaster here is a great surprise, as the term of Miss Byrne, the incumbent, does not expire for twenty-two months yet. Bosworth's petition asserted that the appointment was desired only in event of vacancy, or expiration of term. A protesting petition is in circulation, and an indignation meeting is called for to-morrow evening.

Portland's Losses.

PORTLAND (Or.), February 7th.—The water is receding rapidly. By night the streets will be clear. The estimated losses are the Willamette Saw Mills, \$25,000; Smith Bros., \$20,000; Pennoyer Mills, \$20,000; Oregon City Woolen Mills, \$10,000; Southern Pacific, \$10,000; J. W. Morrison, \$10,000; Bridge Company, \$10,000; Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, \$10,000; United States tow-boats, \$7,000; Ira P. Powers, \$15,000.

Twin Calves.

RIVERSIDE, February 7th.—A freak of nature was exhibited at the Boston Market to-day. It was well-formed twin calves, connected at the breasts. The monstrosity was eight shapely legs, two tails, four eyes, four ears and had a quarter of an inch of breast between the breasts, and well-defined bodies from the breasts back, both are males. The monstrosity created a sensation. They will be properly preserved for exhibition.

Another Unfortunate.

LANCASTER (Cal.), February 7th.—This morning at 11:30, E. E. Willard, a young dentist of Mishawaka, Ind., shot himself in the breast and died within fifteen minutes. He was married and had a quiet life at his hotel bill with a gentleman who was security for him. Financial embarrassment seems to have been the cause.

Isaac Mann's Frank.

PORTLAND (Or.), February 7th.—William Stewart, during an insane freak, attempted to kill his room-mate at the St. Charles Hotel, this morning. Proving unsuccessful, he jumped from the third story to the street. His injuries are fatal.

Delayed Passengers.

PORTLAND (Or.), February 7th.—Fourteen hundred sacks of delayed mail and a large number of passengers have arrived here from the Dalles, having been transferred by a Union Pacific train at that point.

WAR ON THE BUGS.

The El Dorado Commissioners Commencing Active Operations.

(From the El Dorado County Republican.)
The Horticultural Commissioners of this county have begun their active operations, and this week they commenced notifying orchardists to spray their trees in accordance with the provisions of the law under which they were elected.

There is no way to escape the provisions of this law, except by having it repealed, so long as twenty-five fruit-growers are in favor of having the law carried on, and it really is no use for our people to try to evade the law. It should be given a fair trial for a few seasons, at least, and if it is a useless expense, it can be repealed. In the meantime, every good citizen should try to evade the law, and if he is caught, he should be fined. The spraying will not be a very heavy expense when properly managed, and the trees are absolutely free from the pest. The law is not intended to destroy the pests they will have to abandon the industry. We hope the people will take up this matter, and, until it is enforced, the law will be a dead letter. All they can do to eradicate and control the pests. There is nothing to gain by letting the bugs take the trees, and it should also be remembered that the law can be enforced, and to control will only cause trouble and expense.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

Condensed Telegraphic Dispatches From All Parts of the World.

Ex-Speaker Randall was reported better yesterday.

Joseph McKewen, Assemblyman from the Fifty-first District, died yesterday morning in Alameda, of pneumonia.

The trial of D. H. Arnold, of Colusa, who killed S. W. Garnett, was continued again in San Francisco, yesterday.

A dispatch from Florence, A. T., says that the down stage from Casa Grande was robbed by a lone highwayman, Thursday night.

Andrew Carnegie, the steel king, has offered to spend at least \$1,000,000 in building a great library and branches for the city of Pittsburgh, provided the city will maintain them.

It is rumored in labor circles that, previous to the eight-hour movement, the English labor and financial alliance within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor proposes to accumulate a joint stock fund of at least \$200,000 before May, to be placed at the disposal of any trade whose craftsmen are out on a strike or lockout.

At Saint-Gall, Switzerland, an old colonel named Martignoni has just died at the age of eighty. He had abundant opportunity for acquiring a practical knowledge of men and manners. No romance writer could dare to give his hero a career so varied as that of old Martignoni. He began life as a lawyer. Then he turned a soldier, and fought in the war of the Sonderbund. At the close of that struggle he rose to the rank of colonel, and he went to the front in the Franco-German war, and he became a general. He was a man of great energy and initiative, and he was a man of great courage.

He managed to get to California, where he became a miner. Having been cured of the fever he went to England, joined the army, and served under the English colors in the Crimean war. At the end of that difficulty he went to the Argentine Republic. There again fortune deserted him, and in a few years he returned to Europe. He labored as a railroad conductor, a policeman and town clerk, and a native country. His final life in his native country was a quiet life. He was a man of great energy and initiative, and he was a man of great courage.

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EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

A Sensational Decision by the Illinois Supreme Court.

GEORGE KENNA'S DECLARATION.

Eleven Republican Governors Indorse Speaker Reed's Course in the House.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

AN EASTERN BLIZZARD.

Howling Gales at Chicago and Other Points East.

CHICAGO, February 7th.—Snow has been falling all day.

In Western Pennsylvania there has been a heavy snow and fierce winds.

In Minnesota the worst blizzard in many years is raging. The thermometer ten degrees below zero and is falling.

Pittsburgh, February 7th.—The worst storm in years has been raging throughout Western Pennsylvania since noon to-day. Snow, hail, rain and wind have been playing havoc. In this city snow and sleet blocked many of the streets and stopped street car traffic, while the telegraph and telephone wires are breaking down under the heavy weight of ice with which they are coated.

In the mountains the storm is coming with terrific fury, and reports are rife of serious damage to property. At Bismarck, Pennsylvania, a large glass factory was demolished by the wind. The roof was blown off, and the building was nearly demolished. James Frankenberg's house and John Winger's house were also leveled to the ground. Telephone and electric wires were running south of Uniontown.

The Redstone coke offices at Brownfield were blown down and demolished. At Lehigh, the gas works were wrecked, and the roof of the Lutheran Church was also blown off.

At Dunbar the Knights of Labor Hall was blown down. A report from Lehigh says that all the large shafts of the H. C. Frick Coke Company are down. No fatalities are so far reported in that region.

Dispatches from Johnston, Tyrone, Greensburg and other points report severe wind and snow-storms, but no serious damage. The snowfall is from six to ten inches.

CONNEVILLE (Pa.), February 7th.—A gale destroyed the National Locomotive Works at New Haven last night.

KANSAS CITY, February 7th.—An Associated Press dispatch from Oakley, Kan., says that a severe snow-storm is prevailing throughout the entire western portion of the State. So far travel is not delayed.

MINNEAPOLIS (N. D.), February 7th.—A severe snow and wind-storm is raging. The roof of the Court-house was blown off.

SENSATIONAL DECISION.

Anarchists Said to Have Been Illegally Dealt With.

FARM AND ORCHARD.

SENSIBLE REMARKS ABOUT BREEDING DRAFT HORSES.

Profit in Skimmed Milk—Preserving Orange Peel—Care for Kickers—General Farm Notes.

English breeders or writers do not yet understand the great extent, capacity and requirements of the American draft horse interest. It would save a deal of money, it is true, if we could raise all our own draft stallions, but we require several thousand draft stallions every year to breed and we cannot wait to raise them, but we buy them ready made to use at once, and while we do not raise but a few hundred full bloods, we are grading up rapidly to the best imported sires, keeping all our high grade mares and developing.

When we get ten per cent. of our thirteen million horses, say a million or two, graded up to heavy draft, and we get our home markets supplied, we hope to have a little surplus of 50,000 to 75,000 of these American draft horses heavy enough for European markets, 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, and in this we propose to get our money back for the extravagant prices the English and French breeders make us pay for the few thousand stallions we now have to buy.

Let them keep all their good mares and raise us all the good stallions they can, for we need the mares and need them badly. Our small American horses must be promptly improved with the heavy draft and coach horse blood. If our importers were to buy up their mares, they would soon have a corner on English horse breeding.

We may not breed on intelligent lines, according to the old English doctrine, but the Yankee breeders will soon astonish the world with millions of the finest draft and coach horses the world has ever produced, and the world will be our market.

A correspondent of the *English Horse Journal* is bewailing the fact that because we have no Shire mares. He says: "We in England have been in the habit of congratulating ourselves that the Shire horse trade has been almost entirely to stallions, and that we have kept the mares that laid the golden eggs at home, and in this way we anticipate to always keep this trade in our hands." This is very true, but at the same time I imagine the want of good mares in America has operated against any Shire stallions of character that have gone out producing quite the results that have been expected.—*Western Agriculturist*.

PRESERVING ORANGE PEEL.

While Californians, as a rule, are prosperous and have many of the good things of life, there is a general tendency to waste some things, which, if properly manipulated, would be a source of profit and pleasure. About every orange grove and in many houses where oranges are freely used, large quantities of peeling are thrown away. These can be made into a palatable conserve as that of the citron. To many it has a much more agreeable flavor and taste, and when used in pastry or as a sweetener, it is very acceptable. Thick-skinned oranges are as a general rule at a discount, but in this instance they are superior to those having a thin skin. Remove the peeling after cutting in quarters or halves. Soak it in frequently changed fresh water for several days until the unpleasant bitterness is gone. The water should be kept at blood-heat temperature. The next process is to put the peel into fresh water and boil slowly until soft enough to easily pass a fork through. Drain all of the water thoroughly from the peel and put it in a thick granulated sugar syrup and boil until the sugar shows signs of crystallizing, when it should be removed and placed in shallow trays or tins and the remaining syrup poured over it. The product is somewhat similar to crystallized orange peel.—*California Fruit-Grower*.

PROFIT IN SKIMMED MILK.

It is said in the columns of the *Maine Farmer*: "We believe there is no way the skim milk will net so good returns as at once to the cow, and prices are low. This is not merely a belief, but we actually know it. We have seen it used in this way in Chautauque county, New York, where it has been the common practice for years and years, and there are no better money-making devices in the world. We do not say they make a fine article of butter in this way, for they do not, but it is because they have universally the villainous habit of settling the milk in shallow pans for forty-eight hours and until the milk begins to clabber, when they then run the skimmed milk into a vat and feed from there, thus letting it get more than half-rotten before the cow gets it, thus of course, tainting the milk with a cowy odor. But if fed fresh when sweet or nearly so, there is no more profitable use can be made of skimmed milk.—*American Dairyman*.

THE ROPE CURE FOR KICKERS.

During the last thirty-five years a neighbor has permanently cured over twenty horses of the kicking habit, without fail in any case attempted, says a writer in the *New York Tribune*. Following is his method: Take a half-inch rope that has been stretched until it cannot be stretched any more, tie it around the horse six inches back of the pad and belly-band of the harness; insert a short stick and twist it up nearly as tight as the rope will bear without breaking, and tie the stick so that it will stay. Fasten the horse in the habit of kicking in harness, drive him with the rope on two weeks, or until he quits making threats. Some will kick once or twice with one foot, and bob up and threaten for several days. They should be tickled or teased, or have a basket or pail thrown under them or tied to a hind foot several times a day to make them try and kick and until they cease to make any effort in that direction. The remedy is then effectual. After driving the animal half an hour the rope should be tightened. This will also cure bucking horses, or any which try to throw their rider.

RAY HORSES.

Did anyone ever see a man or a woman with "hay" hair? asks the *Horse World*. No more than he saw an Auburn horse. The word hay does not of itself signify a color, and its use for the purpose of designating the color of a horse is purely traditional. It originated in England in a district where the breed of horses was mostly several shades away from the brown, and yet too brown to be called red. There grew in this district a great many bay horses, the leaves of which the horses exhibited a decided affinity. The hay tree had long been cherished among the natives for the medical qualities of its leaves and berries, and in a way, was sacred to them, having had a place in many of their legends and superstitions. Every breed of horses was sure to have a number of the trees, and relied upon them almost exclusively for the medicines wherewith to cure their horses. The leaves were used in fomentations and the berries in clisters. The horses coming from this district, reared among the bay trees, became known as bay horses, and the uniformity of their color led to the common use of the term.—*Horse and Stable*.

FARM NOTES.

The Argentine Republic is booming its agricultural industries. It now has 105,000,000 sheep, as compared with 85,000,000 in the seven Australasian Colonies. It has a large wool clip this year, the number of sheep being 20 per cent. greater than two years ago, and the breeds much improved. It is expected that it will export much more this year as Australia. In 1889 there were 729,766 horned cattle in Paraguay. The greater part of these were imported from the Argentine Provinces and Brazil. Formerly this was the leading industry and Paraguay has undoubtedly great natural advantages as a cattle-raising country. It is conceded that the climate is too hot for sheep, of which it is estimated there are only 32,350 in the country. The recuperation in the cattle industry has been quite remarkable, considering that out of the large number of stock in the country before the war, not more than 15,000 were left in 1870.

Canada unleached ashes of average quality, as shown by thirteen analyses made by Professor Storer, contain 5.77 per cent. of potash, 39 per cent. of lime, and 1.17 per cent. of phosphoric acid. Estimating the potash at six cents per hundred pounds, the lime at 35 cents (34.62 per 100 pounds), and the phosphoric acid (estimated at 8 cents per pound) about 9 cents. Throwing in the lime as worthless, these ashes are worth 44 cents per 100 pounds. Unleached ashes, however, are a very valuable quantity, depending upon moisture, sand and the like.

If all fruit sent to market was assorted and graded there would be fewer complaints of low prices. A few inferior specimens thrown in with choice fruit will tend to lower the price of the whole. Uniformity in appearance and quality is the best inducement to the purchaser, and if he find that the fruit at the bottom of the basket is equal to that at the top he will ask for more of the same kind. The market will never be found overstocked with choice, uniform fruit. Appearance is a great factor in securing quick sales.

It has been found by experience that the best cows are the most affected in their milk and butter yield when taken from home, put on to the cars and landed in a strange place with unusual surroundings. It causes a serious shrinkage of the mass of milk and a less serious depreciation in its quality. Hence, public milk and butter tests have been made. The best cow suffers least and the poorest, least, but both are disturbed, and have the lactical system more or less deranged.

No cow can give large yields of milk unless she is a heavy feeder and is supplied with all she can eat. It is no advantage to have an animal that is known as a "light feeder." The light feeder is usually a light producer, but there are cows, however, which do not eat large quantities of food, but produce well in proportion to the amount consumed. The best animal is the one that converts the largest quantity of food into the largest amount of milk in the shortest period of time.

Among many dairymen the main effort appears to be to get rid of work and responsibility. They want to have as little care as possible, and we believe they would like to get rid of the trouble of thinking. They sell their milk to the wholesale dealer, and in using artificial lights about do all in their power to get time to sit and stand around and complain of hard times. If they had the energy to work up their own milk at home into first-class butter or cheese they would have less time and less cause for grumbling.

At this season of the year milking has become a disagreeable task, and therefore, artificial light. Only well-guarded lanterns should be used in the stable, and these should be securely hung on hooks in safe places, so that they can by no means get broken or knocked down. With the greatest care there is an element of extra danger in using artificial lights about a stable or barn. The burning of Chicago, one of the greatest conflagrations on record, was started by the kicking over of a lamp by a cow.

Farming is a business that requires judgment in every department. The farmer should not place his dependence upon a single crop, for such a crop may be lessened in yield by an unfavorable season, or in value by prices in a fluctuating market. Diversified farming reduces the liability of failure, and permits of better cultivation and longer seasons. Prices may be low, but crops and high on others, the result depending on the seasons and area cultivated.

Just at this time, when the turkey has a monopoly of the market, it is well to say that the goose is fully its equal in every respect. The only objection to the goose is its dark flesh, but that does not affect its value as a food. The turkey is a bird of the goose is juicy, the turkey dry. There is fully as much breast meat on the goose, and its flesh is tender. We do not advise old geese for the table, as they are better for breeding purposes than younger ones; but a goose not over a year old is a luxury.

Several devices are mentioned from time to time in the papers to prevent cows from kicking. It will not work in every case, but this would frequently be a good remedy: Take the man who handles a heifer and tie the two feet together so that he cannot kick; put a gag in his mouth so that he cannot swear, and tie both hands behind his back so that he cannot pinch the heifer's teats. That would keep a good many cows from kicking.—*Western Rural*.

The saving of the various substances that are supposed to possess no value, by adding them to the manure heap, amounts to a large item in the course of a year. There is a good reason for the man, either by seedling for the crop or voluntary growth of weeds, that will not contribute something to the fertility of the soil if the materials are appropriated for the purposes for which they are adapted. Even weeds can be made useful in enriching the soil.

Get a hoghead and use it for storing the poultry droppings. By next spring you will find that several hogheads have been saved if the flock is large. The quantity of manure made by poultry cannot be estimated until the experiment of attempting to save it is made, when those who have not done so before will be surprised at the large quantity derived, which will not include that which is lost on the range.

Many animals refuse food and lose appetite simply for the lack of a little salt to give the food a pleasant taste. Animals will reject tasteless food as well as humans. Salt is essential to digestion, and it should be fed. There need be no fear of giving too much salt if the food is slightly seasoned with it. A small quantity of salt and water sprinkled over the hay or added to the mash will induce the animals to relish it.

A dairyman complains that the result of breeding grades to thoroughbred bulls has not been what he expected. Well, while such breeding will always raise the standard, it must not be forgotten that if you want a certain kind of animal the only way to get it with absolute certainty is to breed from a thoroughbred dam and sire. Any other kind of breeding, while it improves, may not be just what we would like.

Cabbage stalks should be left in the ground when the heads are wanted for use, as they will throw up sprouts and give a good yield of greens. In some sections the stalks (after the heads have been cut off) are replanted, close together, and covered with litter, and the cornstalks over the litter. Early in the spring the litter is removed and the stalks made to provide greens.

Plowing and preparing the ground for corn may be done at any time when the ground is not frozen. The better the

preparation of the ground the more plant food available for the young corn in the spring. This is an excellent time for turning up the cut-worms, as exposure to frost destroys them. Plowing also permits the frost to pulverize the clods.

The main spring of farming is the seed. It is more important to secure good seed than to prepare for its reception in the soil. The failure of seed to germinate may cost the farmer the loss of an entire crop. The seed is something that the farmer should carefully examine now, before spring opens, by testing it in boxes of earth under glass.

Lime has the advantage of being beneficial at all seasons, though its effects in the soil may not be immediate. It never injures land if properly applied, and though its results may be unsatisfactory at first, yet the effects are lasting, the lime applied this year proving beneficial in the future. Lime is cheap and should be used freely.

A small quantity of bone dust placed beneath the ground around the stem of young fruit trees, but not directly in contact with the tree, will prevent gophers from working and doing damage. Bone dust is one of the very best of fertilizers.

Never put a fruit tree, says the *New England Homestead*. If the load is too heavy thin the fruit, and make what is left better than it could possibly be if overcrowded.

If wire is placed around the limits of trees or the trunks of trees for any reason—and it is used to fasten on labels—do not let it remain so long as that the tree outgrows it.

During the winter make up your mind just what kind of a garden you will have next summer, and how you will lay it out. The farmer who moves into a new country should attend to setting out fruit trees just as quickly as possible.

SCHOOL-GIRL FRIENDSHIP.

Characteristics of the Different "Sets" of School Girls.

[From the Youth's Companion.]

In almost every school, for girls there will be "cliques" and "sets," each of which has its own prevailing tone, its manner and customs, and its way of looking at the world and at other people. The contrasted behavior of the different sets, even in a comparatively small school, is often amusing and instructive.

The first is—we put it first because it always puts itself first—will be the Exclusive Set. The girls composing it are few and select, although the exact principle of selection is not always plain. They pride themselves on being haughty, civil, and butler girls, and on knowing as little of them as possible.

"Oh, yes," one of them says, politely, if she is questioned concerning a schoolmate not of the mystic circle, "she is very pretty and bright and attractive, and all that, and seems to be a lovely girl, but I only know her as say good morning to. She's not in our set."

This set provokes much laughter and some envy among those not included in it, but it does small harm, except, perhaps, to its own weak-minded members, who do not always readily outgrow the habit of thinking and living in very narrow limits.

The Sarcastic Set is much worse. It is also small and somewhat exclusive, but it is not content to let outsiders alone. It snubs them, criticizes them and laughs at them. It is the set of the "know-it-alls" because it often includes some of the brightest scholars, girls who enjoy the opportunity to use their sharp tongues freely on their fellows, secure of the appreciation and admiration of the faithful few whom they do not cause to wince.

The Gushing Set is silly, but kinder. Its members go about with arms intertwined, chatter and giggle a great deal, and frequently pounce upon each other with ecstatic little shakes or sudden kisses. They whisper and write notes; they tease each other and blush; they always have an important secret, or several important secrets, to talk about in corners; they are fervently devoted to one another, but quite pleasant and amiable to other people when they happen to remember their existence.

The Girls forming each set regard themselves as intimate friends, and in consequence, they often display more affection than consideration, and in forgetting formalities are too apt to forget also more essential politeness. They are also careless in their conduct, and in consequence, the gushers often display more affection than consideration, and in forgetting formalities are too apt to forget also more essential politeness.

The girls who call each other "mean things" and "hateful little cats," and never mean to speak again, usually do speak again, and that soon, as everybody knows.

Often they become as good friends as ever, and remain such, and then it matters little, since friends can afford to forgive and forget; but many of the friendships cease through separation or natural process of growing apart.

It is, then, for the friends who have become strangers to have to look back upon no regretted confidences, no exactions, no undignified squabbles, no rudeness under the guise of familiarity.

How much better that, in place of a folly, a sharp word, a scornful look, lingering in the memory, there should remain in the heart of each a gracious remembrance of past comradeship, ready to kindle at need not again the old intimacy of girlhood, but the warm impulse that inspires the word of comfort in sorrow and the hand stretched out to help.

Just the Usual Ingredients.

"Say," he called to a Woodward avenue grocer the other morning, "I'm in a great hurry and can't linger. My wife wants the stuff to make some mince meat. Put it up and I'll call in as I go to dinner."

INTERESTING TO WOMEN.

JENNIE B. WARD TALKS ON VARIOUS EVERY-DAY TOPICS.

Good Advice as to What We Should Eat—Household Hints and Other Matters.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.] Home is home, however lowly. Peaceful pleasures, or when alone, Soothing thoughts and visions bely Cluster round our own fireside. Though outer world be dark, And its ocean lashed to foam, Safe within its sheltering ark, All is calm and bright at home.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

A physician, writing on the food necessary to give sustenance, says that if a person uses up his brain faster than he makes it, he soon becomes nervous and irritable. If he does not assimilate enough food to supply its demands his mind is sure to become weak. The healthiest and strongest individuals even should eat a far greater proportion of meat than of vegetable food. Beef should be taken as the standard meat. It answers every purpose of the system. Veal and pork are not as easily digested. Pork, so far as its composition goes, is an excellent food for nervous persons, but it is not readily digested. Yet, in the army we used to think nothing better for the wounded and the fatigued. As a rule, salt meat is not adapted to the requirements of the nervous individual, as nutritious juices to a great extent go into the brain.

The flesh of wild birds is more tender and more easily digested than that of tame fowls. This is accounted for by the greater amount of exercise they take, thereby renewing their flesh more rapidly and making it younger than that of birds which have been domesticated. This is a suggestion that might be of benefit to women of sedentary habits who are desirous of procuring an appearance of youth. Fish of all kinds is a good food for the nervous system. Raw eggs, contrary to the general opinion, are not as digestible as those that have been cooked.

A NOTION

Has been prevalent that persons have injured their indigestion by eating too much. The fact is that most persons don't eat enough. There are more persons killed every year from insufficiency of nourishment than from overeating. Their stomachs. Many of those who do eat a sufficient quantity are prevented by disease from digesting a sufficient quantity for the economy of their systems. The very first thing for any one to do who has exhausted himself by mental work, or who has been worn weak and irritable, is to furnish his brain with nourishment either to repair the damage it has sustained, or to build it into a strong, healthy condition. People in this condition usually suffer from nervous dyspepsia. Their stomachs are unable to perform the work of assimilation. Owing to the deficient nerve power of the individual the food lies in the stomach unacted upon by the gastric juice, because there is none, or the quantity is insufficient to have any power. Food, instead of helping to renew the body, and the nervous system, is the root of the undergrowth, and the body and brain it should nourish may starve. The person is in a worse state than if the food had not been taken, for the fermentation generates acids and gas.

Nervous individuals may derive all the fat they need from sugar and starch. It is better, however, for those of weak digestive organs, or whose nerves are in a highly sensitive state, to get it from the animal kingdom than to compel their feeble stomachs, intestines and pancreas to create it out of those of the vegetable kingdom. Butter and meat are the best for the nerves.

People troubled with insomnia, nervous starting from sleep and sensations of falling can be cured by limiting themselves to a diet of milk alone for a time. An adult should take a pint of milk and take four meals daily. People with weak nerves require a larger quantity of water than those whose brains and nerves are strong. It aids in the digestion of food by making it soluble, and seems to have a direct tonic effect.

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What It Really Is Explained by One of the Best Informed Men in America.

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Formerly this Pure Malt was sold to precede an epidemic of the plague, and the person who was about to be seized with the latter, has a preliminary, a fit of sneezing. Now it precedes a more epidemic than the plague, namely, the terrible pneumonia. Its secretion is sticky, but its ending is often terrible. Pains in the limbs, chest, and back, and a general sense of lassitude, are the first symptoms. At the onset, there is a profuse discharge of mucus from the nose; these are some of the symptoms of this dread disease. How the slightest symptom of any of these symptoms, a nervous feeling, or lassitude, resort should be had to a pure whiskey, which is the only certain means of breaking up this epidemic before it secures a hold upon the system or check it when it comes on. One should be taken, however, to secure only that which is pure, as the article above named certainly is.

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ABOUT CARPETS.

The Philadelphia Carpet Trade says there is a demand for Brussels carpet, as is shown by the fact that one Philadelphia mill devoted to its manufacture has been sold and another removed to Worcester, Mass. That the price of this fabric has been mercifully cut down from season to season there can be no doubt. There was a time when a few years ago when it was thought that the tapestry mills would be wiped out of existence by the cheapness and plentifulness of Brussels, but just now the position of the two industries seems reversed, and there is a positive buoyancy in tapestry and tapestry velvet circles.

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WALL HANGINGS.

For the latest in "wall hangings" the wide fringes continue to rule. There are many new patterns in these goods in both twenty and thirty-inch will be produced. The dado is a thing of the past, and the strength in decoration is now being put upon the upper part of the room, where its clean and broken space can give it full effect. Calling upon the designer for special attention as to design and color, and the sale is steadily increasing. In fact, no room to-day is complete unless the ceiling is treated with as much or even more care than the walls.

Side wall papers, having a tendency more toward simplicity of design and uniformity of color, while the fringes are looked to with special care to their decoration and finishing effect.

NIGHT CLOTHING.

A singular and striking anomaly in the habits of present-day people is the great contrast in the amount and kind of clothing worn during the day and at night, especially in winter. When the air is cold and the weather inclement, it is the general custom to wear garments of extra thickness and warmth and to sit around roaring fires, but on going to bed nine-nine cases out of a hundred people pass from the warm living rooms into chilly bedrooms.

Conventionality has habituated one to the custom, but a really serious contemplation of it cannot fail to make the utter absurdity of the custom clearly apparent. If, in the night, garments are worn and cold sheets preferred, it stands to reason that the warmth both lack should be present in the atmosphere. To heat the body and then to suddenly deprive it of its caloric, is contrary to both science and to common sense. Dwellers in foreign countries almost invariably sleep in flannel garments, and the backwoodsman wraps himself in a stout woolen blanket and defies the elements. They are sensible. The human frame should undoubtedly be clothed in woolen garments, for wool is a bad conductor of heat. Enveloped in flannel, the body maintains a normal temperature, which is of the greatest importance.

No sooner does the temperature fall than the action of the various functions becomes impaired; the nerves get out of gear, and the whole system suffers disorganization. Who has not, at some time, felt so cold that it was impossible to sleep? That is an example of the influence of the blood over the brain and nervous system. The question of warmth cannot be overrated.

But let no one run away with the idea that the more clothing and the thicker piled on their beds, the better for health. Nothing could be more absurd. One does not want weight, nor too great heat. A healthy temperature can be attained by wearing a flannel night suit and sleeping between blankets, which should be as regularly changed as those made of other materials. Let sufferers from chronic colds try this regime, as well as those afflicted with sluggish circulation, and the accompanying annoyances of cold feet and other sleep-disturbing afflictions.

A DELICIOUS DISH

For desert, to be eaten cold with cake, is made of oranges in this manner: Pare five or six oranges and cut them into thin slices, pour a cupful of sugar over them; boil the yolks of three eggs well beaten, and one tablespoonful of corn starch which you have first rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. You must stir this constantly until it begins to thicken like custard, then remove from the fire and pour over the oranges; beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, add a tablespoonful of white sugar; put this over the custard, and set in the oven a few minutes to brown. If you dislike the taste of the custard, substitute two eggs or a tablespoonful of gelatin.

JENNIE B. WARD.

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HOUSEKEEPERS!

IF YOU DESIRE TO DEAL WITH A HOUSE THAT SAYS:

"If our goods are not satisfactory after being delivered we will take them back at our expense."

IF YOU DESIRE TO DEAL WITH A HOUSE THAT SAYS:</

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

The Duke d'Orleans Attains His Majority and Enters Paris.

WAS IT TO BE A COUP D'ETAT?

The Government Was Awake and Seized the Rash Young Monarchist.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

WHAT DID IT MEAN?

The Young Duke of Orleans Madly Enters Paris.

PARIS, February 7th.—The prompt action of the Government to nip in the bud what was apparently intended to be a royalist coup d'etat, modeled after Louis Napoleon's successful one at Boulogne, has the only consequence is that the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the Count of Paris, is in custody to-night.

The Duke arrived in Paris to-day, bearing a letter written and signed by the Count of Paris, announcing to the faithful and all others the Count's abdication. He also had with him a manifesto addressed to the people of France, nominally and according to the theory of the pretenders, a pretender is always King, and therefore by virtue of his abdication all claims, rights and titles descend to the eldest son, the young gentleman now in the hands of the authorities—Philippe Louis Robert, Duke d'Orleans.

This gentleman is therefore not merely one of the many princely princes, but an actual pretender to the throne by virtue of his claims as heir of the old Bourbon line. His coming into Paris is a violation of the law banishing all heads of state and their heirs from the French Republic.

It was a rash escape if it stands alone. The fact that he was equipped with an appeal to the nation shows his intention, and may make the escape serious for him. If it should be developed that this movement is made in virtue of an understanding with the partisans of monarchy in France, it may be more than the mere violation of the law of expulsion.

There is some reason to believe that the movement is made in concert with some determined opponents of the Republic, as the Duke repaired immediately to the house of the Duke of Lannes, at present head of a family that has always adhered with uncompromising heroism to the old monarchy. In this house, the young gentleman was King of France in theory.

On the day before, February 6th, the Duke of Orleans attained the age of twenty-one. The abdication of his father, the manifesto and the movement, were all apparently planned with regard to that date, and in order to electrify France with a demonstration of the fortunes of monarchy were now in new hands, that the crown now belonged to the head of a princely family, who would care something for it and not fold his hands in a quiet corner like another Chamberlain.

But the Government was not caught napping. It was promptly informed of the presence of the Duke in Paris and of his whereabouts.

It has not yet been developed how much more may be known to the police, but the facts on the surface were sufficient. The Duke was in France in violation of the law, made purposely for excluding his father and himself as enemies to the Republic. This law has been remitted only in favor of the Duke d'Aumale. Therefore the Duke d'Orleans was at once arrested at the house of the Duke of Lannes. He was taken to the Prefecture of Police, where his identity was fixed beyond all doubt, and where the verbal process of his violation of the law was drawn up.

He was then detained at the Conciergerie, famous as the place of detention for royalty in distress.

In the afternoon he was arraigned before the military authorities at the Central Bureau.

In response to an inquiry as to the objects and the purpose of his visit to France he said that, having attained his majority, he had come to France to place himself at the disposal of the military authorities.

This dash of audacity is regarded as a very happy stroke, and sure to make friends for him.

The gallant French boy, who wants to take his chances for conquest, is the first of what of an unusual and captivating figure. But this did not touch the sensibilities of the hard-hearted authorities, and M. Comans, Minister of the Interior, ordered the Duke to be held in custody.

Further disposition of the case will, of course, depend on whether it is discovered that there was any plot for a general royalist movement, or whether it was merely a dash of audacity.

Everybody in France remembers that the Royalists of France were, at a given moment, ready to rise, but that Henry V. obligingly would not face the peril of placing himself at their head. "The people are now asking themselves the question whether the young Prince has now come into the land of his fathers in response to a similar invitation."

This is the only view in which the case has a serious face. Aside from this it seems only a mad, boyish prank.

Nobody just now is likely to be very fierce about the case of a boy who is related to all the royal families in Europe, and whose grandmother was of the house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The Duke d'Orleans lately resided at Lausanne, Switzerland. He left there in company with the Duke de Lannes, and it is said none of his party were aware of his intention to enter France. He was, it is said, ignorant of any plans he may have, if he had any other than that alleged by him when in custody.

It is also reported that he did endeavor to enlist as a private soldier but was refused for some informality in the application. He finally wrote a polite letter to the Prefecture that he had no intention to remain in France, and was ready to go on a short time. We lowered the rope, which was fifty feet long, and when it was nearly all run out we began to see the bottom, which was solid rock. So we concluded to cut it. We cut it close to the bottom, and after knotting the rope we fastened it securely and descended. Once on the bottom we lit our lanterns and looked about. We were close to one of the sides, dead as far as we could see at first; but on turning him over we found that he was still breathing. We made an examination and found a few bruises, he was unhurt. We went to work in a short time brought him to.

Then we began to make a survey of the hyacinths and the water in the running in all directions. We also noticed little round holes, some in the quartz and some in the gold, that looked like drill holes. As we feasted our eyes on the sight, with wonder and I must say avarice, the morning began again, and from each hole the head of a rattlesnake protruded. As they began to crawl out, while the rattlesnakes sounded, and I must say avarice, we made for the rope and climbed as we never climbed before, while a fearful stench began to assail our nostrils. When we reached the top, yells and shrieks were heard, and the rattlesnakes were seen to be crawling out. How we reached our hut we never knew, but the next day we left, never to return.

On reaching Nevada City, as it was then, we parted, agreeing never to say anything about it. I have corresponded with both John and Seth since that time, but neither had ever tried to go back, and neither had ever heard of the rattlesnakes. These poetical effusions were written in the intervals of his hard surgical work in the Franco-German war, and were originally intended for his own children, but have gone through fourteen editions, and become the property of the German nation.

Edge-tool manufacturers in the United States have formed a combination, under the name of the American Ax Company.

Storming in Manitoba, February 7th.—WINNIPEG (Manitoba), February 7th.—

The worst snow-storm in Manitoba for many years has been raging for the past twenty hours. The main streets of this city are piled with drifts three feet high. The schools are closed, and business is practically suspended. Trains from the east, west and south are all late. The wind is blowing a fearful gale, but no fatalities are feared as the thermometer is high.

All on Account of Eliza.

BERLIN, February 7th.—Dr. Pierce of New York, who is visiting with a German medical student at Greenwich to-day, was slightly wounded in the left thigh. The police interfered and took the students, and then allowed them to withdraw. They will be tried before the academic Senate. The duelists lodged in the same house and fell in love with the landlady's daughter.

The Colliery Horror.

LONDON, February 7th.—The colliery explosion at Aberystwyth, Monmouthshire, has proved a terrible affair. One hundred and seventy bodies have been recovered, and 100 men are still entombed. It is hoped the rescue of the majority of those still imprisoned will be accomplished. Criminal negligence upon the part of the owners is charged upon the explosion.

Riotous Students.

OSAKA, February 7th.—The students in this city today made a demonstration in favor of the poet Aikawa Quesnel, President of the Northern Patriotic League. They became riotous, and smashed in the windows of the leading social club, because it had not expelled the Englishmen belonging to it, and had admitted others.

Anti-Opium League.

AMSTERDAM, February 7th.—An anti-opium league, composed of industrial citizens, has been formed for the purpose of preventing Government revenue from the turning out of privileges to the opium monopoly in the Dutch Indies.

Serious Charge.

PARIS, February 7th.—A dispatch to La France from a correspondent at Obek states that the Somalis, instigated by the English, attacked a French caravan en route to Harar and massacred all the people in the caravan.

Explosion on a Warship.

LONDON, February 7th.—An explosion occurred off Margate this morning on the warship Barocatta during a boiler test. Two were killed and ten wounded.

Iron Market Collapsing.

GLASGOW, February 7th.—There was a collapse in the pig iron market to-day, owing to the temporary suspension of M. S. Wallis, a prominent broker.

Salamanca's Successor.

MADRID, February 7th.—General Chinchilla, formerly Minister of War, has been appointed to succeed Salamanca as Captain-General of Cuba.

Another Montezuma Dead.

MONTREUX, February 7th.—The Duke of Montezuma, a descendant of the Emperor of Mexico of that name, is dead.

Death of Cuba's Governor-General.

HAVANA, February 7th.—Salamanca, Governor-General of Cuba, is dead.

A PIONEER MYSTERY.

Rich Lead of Gold and Serpents Unearthed by Three Miners.

During the late snow blockade the Nevada county papers could not get much news from the outside world, but it is evident that they have local talent suited to just such emergencies. Here is a communication published by the Nevada City Transcript:

Editor Transcript: This being now a very wintry season which reminds me of old times, I would like to relate a little story of what befell me in Nevada county in the winter of '52-'53. I am now 74 years of age, but the memory of the eventful time is still fresh.

We were three in the party—John Latimer and Seth Green, who have now passed away (may they rest in peace), and myself. We had been prospecting on the South Fork of the Humboldt river, and were making what we considered, small wages, or about \$15 per day piece.

When the event occurred which I am about to narrate, it was about as follows:—We were on the ground and we had our four-foot fireplace in our '40 log hut very close. Latimer, who was something of a dicker, was playing some of those sweet old tunes so seldom heard now, and we had our heads on our arms, pretending to be asleep; but the tears were coursing down our cheeks as we thought of home long since forgotten—sweetheart, wives and mothers who some of us would never more see, perhaps, when suddenly a low drawn-out howl sounded clear on the frosty air.

We all sprang to our feet, when the howl was repeated. I had forgotten to state that at a distance of about half a mile from our cabin there was a deserted but which had never been occupied since we had been in the neighborhood.

On going to the door we found that the sound came from that direction, as they were that minute repeated, accompanied by sounds that were like pistol shots and the beating of tin cans.

We immediately put on our sixteen-foot snow-shoes and buckled on our firearms, and went to the door. As we approached the door we heard pitiful moans. These made us hesitate, as miners in those days were a bit superstitious, but with a "Come on, boys," and "What's the matter?" we opened the door, walked in and stood in the center of the hut, when all sounds ceased for a moment. Then a queer, whistling sound sprang up and lasted for about two minutes, while we stood spellbound, our hair slowly rising.

Without the least warning the floor suddenly gave way, leaving Seth, who was the only one standing on a plank, on a pile of sapling about two inches wide which had been put down as a stringer, while beneath him was a yawning hole which was bottomless as far as we could see. Seth, who was on the plank, then with a despairing cry pitched headlong into the pit.

We stood horror-stricken for awhile, then crawled to the edge and shouted with our might, but no answers were returned.

After a little while John said he would go for a rope, and would lower a light and to descend. He returned in a very short time. We lowered the rope, which was fifty feet long, and when it was nearly all run out we began to see the bottom, which was solid rock. So we concluded to cut it. We cut it close to the bottom, and after knotting the rope we fastened it securely and descended. Once on the bottom we lit our lanterns and looked about. We were close to one of the sides, dead as far as we could see at first; but on turning him over we found that he was still breathing. We made an examination and found a few bruises, he was unhurt. We went to work in a short time brought him to.

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The Duke d'Orleans Attains His Majority and Enters Paris.

WAS IT TO BE A COUP D'ETAT?

The Government Was Awake and Seized the Rash Young Monarchist.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

WHAT DID IT MEAN?

The Young Duke of Orleans Madly Enters Paris.

PARIS, February 7th.—The prompt action of the Government to nip in the bud what was apparently intended to be a royalist coup d'etat, modeled after Louis Napoleon's successful one at Boulogne, has the only consequence is that the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the Count of Paris, is in custody to-night.

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ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.

Miss Sibyl Sanderson's Great Operatic Triumph at Paris.

The following telegram was sent from Paris on Thursday by Massenet, the celebrated musical composer, to the Bohemian Club in San Francisco, announcing the great success of Miss Sibyl Sanderson in that city:

Paris, 6 Fevrier, 1890. Bohemian Club, San Francisco. Ce soir c'est la representation de Miss Sibyl Sanderson. Vraiment une artiste. Triomphe operatique. Vive l'amerique. Massenet.

Two weeks prior to Christmas Miss Sanderson was confined to her bed by an attack of la grippe, and on her reappearance was received with great enthusiasm. This much has been learned through private sources.

On Thursday last—the date of the above telegram—the young prima donna had just completed her one-hundredth appearance in the role of Esclameride, the only break there being that the week that she was ill. This is said to be the most remarkable run ever enjoyed by any opera of that class, and testifies to the great ability and popularity of the young California songstress in the French capital.

AMUSEMENTS.

There was a very large audience at the Metropolitan Theater last night. "The Pearl of Pekin" was sung—and spoken. For there is very little music in it, and such as there is very light, while there is a great deal of humorous dialogue. As a burlesque, it is bright, sparkling, and full of the means for amusing. Louis Harrison is the central figure in the piece, and around him revolves a large company of people competent for the tasks assigned them. The piece is full of suggestion; that the "Mikado" was its model, and while in satire it is not so keen, nor is its humor so rich as the "Mikado," it is witty and bristles with telling points. The scenery is all new and fine, the costume rich and brilliant, and the ballet comely and humorous. The music is light and pleasant, and the purpose of the opera, if it is entitled to such designation, admirably. Harrison has an intelligent method in his burlesque, and puts a vigor into and an edge to his parts, and his phrasing of witty lines, that is all his own and borrows nothing from any low comedian who has gone before him, or is contemporary with him. His humor is more aggressive and individual, and his wit keener than Digby Bell's, excellent as is the latter in digressing provoking. The audience was certainly pleased, and the piece was well received, and made manifest its enjoyment of the very broad burlesque in an emphatic manner. It is easy to understand why the piece has had such success, for it makes no pretense of being a serious drama, while it does profess to amuse, and the people who present it are adepts in the art of the support and grotesque burlesque. The support is a very strong one, a man of phenomenal height and massive frame, who towers head and shoulders above the tallest of several tall men in the company. By his side, in ludicrous contrast, is a dwarf figure, a very comical character, the giant. These two on every appearance fairly divided the attention of the audience with Harrison, Clayton and Webb. The audience was certainly pleased, and the piece will be safe for the last time to-night, and it is safe to say will again fill the house.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Deeds to Real Estate Filed with the County Recorder.

[From law and abstract office of Bruce & Taylor, southeast corner of Seventh and J.]

The following transfers of real estate have been made since the last published report:

Charles F. Faber to J. H. Fawcett—Ninety-five acres in the northeast quarter of section 20, township 8 north, range 6 east, subject to mortgage for \$1,400, at 9 percent per annum; \$100.

Charles F. Faber to A. Ogley—West half of section 20, township 8 north, range 6 east, subject to mortgage for \$1,400, at 9 percent per annum; \$100.

H. B. Beatty to Mrs. Ella J. Merkle—East half of lot 8, W. and N. Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets; grant.

Isaac and Ella M. Low to George O. Bates—East half of lot 8, W. and N. Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets; grant.

Peter Bohl to M. A. Burke—Lot 1, L. and M. Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; \$1,700.

Samuel C. Biglow and Samuel Murphy to J. H. Burnham and Christian Ecklon—Trunks of Nevada Water and Mining Company—Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, block 12, corner of L. and M. Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; \$1,700.

Natoma Water and Mining Company to J. H. Burnham and C. L. Ecklon—Same property as above; \$1,700.

John Mohr and E. G. Coyte to Sacramento County—Two and one-half acres, subject to mortgage for \$1,000, at 9 percent per annum; \$100.

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SUPREME COURT.

IN BANK.

WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1890.

Desmond vs. Fausch et al.—Appellant's time to file and serve petition on appeal extended until five days after the decision of this Court on the respondents' motion to dismiss said appeal.

Belmont et al. vs. Campbell, et al.—Ordered that the respondents appear on the 14th of February and show cause before the Court why the defendants should not be held to answer. Dismissed, amended answer. Hearings in the meantime stayed.

Scholar vs. Haggood—Appellant allowed twenty days' additional time within which to file his reply on appeal herein.

Department Two.

Tatum et al. vs. Thompson—Pursuant to stipulation on file, ordered cause be continued to 10th of calendar.

Worm, administrator, vs. Fry, executor, et al.—By consent ordered respondent be allowed fifteen days to file brief, appellant ten days to reply.

Benson, et al. vs. Erving et al.—On suggestion of death of J. C. Flood, ordered that Robert Erving, M. Plum and J. V. Coleman, as surviving members of the firm of Erving, Plum & Coleman, be substituted as respondents in place and stead of said deceased cause stand submitted upon briefs on file.

Scammon vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.—Respondent allowed fifteen days to file brief, appellant ten days to reply.

Norton et al. vs. Sturtevant—Argued and submitted.

Rosen, administrator, vs. Carafa, administrator, et al.—Appellant allowed ten days to file reply brief.

Department Two.

Nagle vs. McMurray—Ordered that the judgment and order herein be affirmed.

Moses vs. Freeman et al.—Ordered that the judgment and order herein be affirmed.

Smith, ordered cause be submitted upon briefs on file.

Salazar, Jr.—Ordered respondent be allowed ten days to file brief, appellant ten days to reply.

People vs. Carl Hacke vs. Hibernia S. and L. Society—Ordered appellant be allowed twenty days to file brief, respondent five days to reply.

Crawford vs. Independent Store and Etc. Works—Cause argued by Lawrence for appellant, McGraw for respondent and submitted.

Freeman vs. Moore et al.—Ordered respondent be allowed ten days to file brief, appellant twenty days to reply.

Department Two.

McMenomy vs. Talbot et al.—Appellant allowed twenty days from January 30th to file brief, respondent five days to reply.

McMenomy vs. Band—Ordered cause be submitted upon briefs on file.

Union Mutual Insurance Company—Ordered appellant be allowed twenty days to file brief, respondent five days to reply.

Joshua Hendy Machine Works vs. American Steam B. Ins. Co.—Ordered cause be submitted upon briefs on file.

Walsh vs. Walsh—Argued and submitted.

Frederick vs. Demartini—Ordered that the judgment and order herein be affirmed.

Phelan vs. DeMartini et al.—On motion and order of dismissal of record, ordered that appellant be allowed to file a certified copy of the notice of appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Armstrong, Judge.

FRIDAY, February 7, 1890.

Mayo vs. Avery—Motion to set aside judgment denied.

Miller vs. Mayo—Judgment in favor of plaintiff.

CALENDAR.

People vs. Ah Gong—March 10th.

People vs. Cash—March 10th.

People vs. Brown & Dunsen—March 12th.

People vs. Coy—March 12th.

People vs. Adams—March 12th.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

First Baptist Church—Pastor Read will

preach forenoon and evening; 10:45 A. M. subject, "Stepping the Tide"; 7:30 P. M. subject, "Lessons from the Life of a Bad Woman."

Immanuel Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth and N streets—Rev. Charles A. Beecher, pastor. Preaching morning and evening. Morning at 11 A. M. subject, "Encouragements"; evening at 7 P. M. subject, "Refusing Life." Sunday school at 12:15. Seats free. No collection. All welcome.

United Brethren, corner Fourteenth and R streets—Preaching by the Presiding Elder, Rev. C. Day, D. D. at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Communion service after morning service. Bishop J. W. Holt will hold Gospel services every evening, next week at 7:30 P. M. Welcome and free to all.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner sixth and L streets—Pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15. Young People's Society meeting at 6:30 P. M. Every one welcome.

First Unitarian Society, Castle Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and L streets—At 11 A. M. Charles Woodbury, of San Francisco, will speak; subject, "Man Creating God in His Own Image." Sunday school at 12:15. All welcome. Other services as usual.

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Smith, at 11 A. M. subject, "What a Woman Lost and Found." At 7:30 P. M. third talk to young men on "Death in the Past." Other services as usual.

English Lutheran Church, Pioneer Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and L streets—Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. subject, "Serving and Hearing." Organization services. You are cordially invited. Rev. W. S. Haskinson, pastor.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Eighth street, between J and K—Rev. John F. von Herck, pastor. Preaching Sunday, February 10, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15. Mission school at 12:15. Young People's Society meeting at 6:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I—Rev. C. H. Beechgood, pastor. Sermon at 10:45 A. M. by Rev. Charles M. Beechgood, of the Communion, being the occasion of the second quarterly meeting. Revival services in the evening. Sabbath school at 12:15. Young People's Society meeting at 6:30 P. M.

Church of Christ (Scientist)—Services at 11 A. M. Bible class and Sabbath school at 10 A. M. No. 1109 Tenth street (Grangers' Building).

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P—Rev. G. P. Thindal, pastor. Services at usual hours.

First Christian Church, Eighth street, between N and O—Preaching by M. G. Brown, at 11 A. M. "Satisfied, but Empty." At 7:30 P. M. "The Place of a Skull." Y. P